

Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1810.

2875.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young
Hyson TEAS.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon
and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 (do) Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
has lately received for sale the following or
titles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-
mercial relations of the United States with
England.

Zollkoffer's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames'
works.

Mrs. Chapone's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be
comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-
scribers 2 dolls 50 cts. in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and
Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols.
octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.
octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of Sout. Carolina,
2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray
or the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on
the Epistles, and a new American Dispensa-
tory, all now publishing by subscription in
town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars
of a superior quality in casks, weighing from
18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on ge-
nerous terms, on application to

James Patton,

or

Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

LANDING THIS DAY,

From on board the ship *Aimira*, and for
sale by the subscriber,

30 hds. Muscovado SUGAR,
59 bags and 3 lbs.

PRIME GREEN COFFEE.

Jacob Morgan,

Tucker's wharf.

Who will give Cash for good
W. U. hogshead and barrel STAVES.

May 1.

Just Received and for Sale,

5 chests of Hyso Tea

2 do. Young Hyson do.

200 pieces Company Yellow Nankeens,
first chop—all of the latest importa-
tions.

150 do. Fine do. first chop

12 doz. tortoiseshell Combs, first quality

20 silk covered hats.

AND ON HAND,

Factory Cotton, different numbers, white
and colored

Country Shirting and Chambray & Stripes

Bed ticking

200 pair Morocco Slippers

A quantity of Flax

Cotton in bales

Beef in barrels

Currant Wine by the barrel

50 bushels Seed Potatoes.

Anthony Rhodes.

May 31.

PROPOSALS

BY BENJAMIN EDES & CO.
OF BALTIMORE,

For Publishing a New and Valuable Work,
by Subscription, entitled,
An Universal Dictionary

Commercial Geography;

CONTAINING all that relates to the sit-
uation and extent of every commercial
state in the world, and a comprehensive and
correct account of their agriculture and pro-
ducts, their manufactures, fisheries and
mines, and the commerce resulting there-
from—their laws, customs, tribunals and ad-
ministrations of commerce—their land car-
riage and navigation; their banks and com-
mercial companies; their monies weights
and measures; their exports and imports;
their exchange and the balance of trade; their
colonies &c. &c. arranged in alphabetical
order—from the French of J. Penc et al., auth-
ors of the Dictionary of Police, of the Methodic
cal Encyclopaedia, &c.

The publishers have been at great
expense in obtaining the only translation, re-
vised and corrected by gentlemen of well
known talents, which will make about 15 vols.
8 mo. containing 600 pages each, dedicated
to the Merchants of the U. S. Copy right
secured according to law.

The work now proposed to the public may
be said to be a miniature view of the commer-
cial world, unfolding the commerce of every
age with the trade of the present day. In the
author's preliminary discourse and introduc-
tion, will be found a most interesting history
of commerce from remote ages progressively
until the publication of the work, together
with the tables of the money of the dif-
ferent nations of the world; tables of the old
and present weights, & measures of distance,
surface, solids and capacity in France, adopt-
ed since the revolution &c. &c. Therein all
the intricacies and labyrinths of trade are
brought into one view.

The high estimation in which the Com-
mercial Geographical Dictionary is held in
Europe, induces the publishers to cherish a
hope that in their expectation of remuner-
ation they will not be disappointed. They
know not of any work in the English lan-
guage on the subject of which it treats, of so
general importance.

Gentlemen acquainted with the real merits
of the work will be highly gratified in seeing
it in English dress, to effect which the pub-
lishers have not hesitated to encounter every
obstacle, and brave every expense. They are
determined that the work shall be executed
in a style which shall not deteriorate the
character of the American press.

CONDITIONS.

The work will take at least 15 large octa-
vo volumes, containing 600 pages each, and
printed on a new type and paper of a good
quality.

It will be delivered to subscribers bound in
boards at \$5 for each volume, payable on
delivery. To non subscribers the price will
be enhanced.

It is expected one volume will be delivered
each month from the commencement. A list
of the patrons of the work will be added to the
last volume.

Subscriptions received at this office.
May 18—22.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of
Fairfax, will positively be sold, at public
sale, on the premises, at twelve o'clock on
Monday the 11th day of June, if fair; if
not, on the next fair day, at the same time
and place; so much of the Tract of Land
known by the name of

WEST GROVE,

As will be sufficient to raise the sum of one
hundred pounds. The part proposed for sale
lies on the south side of Hunting Creek, and
in the vicinity of the bridge. It includes
some handsome sciles for building; besides,
several other advantages of situation. Terms
of sale cash.

The above property will be sold at private
sale at any time before the above mentioned
day, on application to Richard M. Scott, Jas.
Irwin or Francis Hummelsley, Esqrs.

The Commissioners.

June 1.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Fellow,
Accustomed to the sea. Apply to the
Printer.

May 30.

FOR BOSTON,

The regular trading Brig

LOGAN,

Joseph Hammatt, Master;

Will sail in five days, and will
take two hundred barrels on freight—for
which, or passage, having excellent accom-
modations, apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,

Who have received by said Brig and for sale.

4 cases China Sinchaws and

Sarsapets;

20 boxes Dipt Candles.

May 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Will be given for apprehending and secu-
ring in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen
lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this
morning; he is of low stature, about twenty
years old, and had on an old white hat, brown
coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn.
It is supposed he is now in town. All per-
sons are hereby forewarned from harboring or
carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.

May 3—8.

Bryan Hampson, & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

10 hds. and 50 barrels first quality sugar

29 do. seco d quality,

10 pipes old London particular Madeira,

2 pipes and 3 tierces London market and

15 quarter casks Malaga WINES,

20 boxes dipt Capotes,

2 hds. old Jamaica spirits,

1 pipe old Cognac Brandy,

50 barrels New England Rum,

40 do prime Whiskey,

10 chests Imperial,

10 do Young Hyson TEAS, of this year's

importation,

And selected for family use.

ALSO IN STORE,

80 hogsheads Sugar, different qualities

3 do. Antigua Rum

15 tierces Rice

47 barrels prime Pork

A few half pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine

Cotton in bales.

Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests

5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and

100 bales English Canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, instant, will be exposed to sale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days.

A piece or parcel of Ground,
situate, lying and being upon the east side
of Prince street and to the westward of Union
street, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—
Beginning upon Prince street at the north
west corner of a piece of ground granted by
George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 93 feet
to the westward of Union street, and running
thence westwardly with Prince street & thence
thence westwardly with Prince street & thence
with a line parallel to Water street 44 feet 6
inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel
to Prince street 20 feet, thence with a straight
line to the beginning 20 feet—which piece of
ground was sold and conveyed by John Rob-
erts, James Lawrason, and Philip G. Mar-
steller unto Abel Willis, and is the premises
now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed
by said Willis to Daniel McClean, in trust
for certain purposes herein named.

DANIEL McCLEAN, Trustee.

June 7. dsw

LANDING.

From on board the *Havilah Packet* and for sale
by the Subscribers,

7 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar

35 barrels ditto ditto

10 hogsheads retailing Molasses

10 boxes Sallad Oil

21 tierces New Rice, and

40

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

For the "Alexandria Gazette."

A FRAGMENT.

THE little Ethiopian was only two years old:—she was sitting on the threshold of the door which looks into the garden—weeping bitterly, and calling for her mother:—this tender name awoke all my sensibility; and riveted me to the spot; for I, too, have had a child, and know the poignancy of its woes when separated, as it thought, forever, from its parent! “Where is thy mother, my little child, said I;” when a low voice behind me, replied, “she is here; but I am as near my daughter as I am allowed to go. She is sold away from me; for I am a slave:—See, it is tied with a string to keep it from running back again.—It was too young to take away:—It weeps and calls for me all the time! Oh! I have often prayed earnestly to hate my child, for then I might have peace!—Now, all day I am thinking of my infant, and all night I am dreaming of her;—my heart is breaking fast!” Here the young captive had caught the sound of its mother’s voice, and ran towards her, holding out its little hands, till the badge of its captivity straitened, and brought it to the ground. ‘Out upon it!’ cried I, (for I had lost all my prudence, in the fervency of my pity and resentment) ‘and cursed, in his basket and in his store, be every one who causes such tears as these!—for he shall not easily wash his hands of it at the last day!’

From the Freeman’s Journal.

Letters upon French Influence.

No. V.

To the People of the United States.

The question how far the house of representatives possesses a constitutional power to bind its members to secrecy in respect to “public documents,” is now open for examination.

“Documents,” communicated by the president to congress are called “public,” because we can naturally take no other view of the subject that that such communications are made in pursuance of that part of the constitution which makes it the duty of the president, “From time to time to give to congress information of the state of the union.” In discussing the president’s power upon this point, it has already been remarked that the power to give information to congress could not mean the same as to withhold information from the people.—We may go farther and say, with perfect confidence, that the framers of the constitution expressly contemplated publicity as the essential characteristic of this act of the president. The constitution is imperative. “He shall, from time to time, give to the congress, &c.” This provision is contained in a section of the constitution which prescribes the duties, rather than the powers of the executive. The first section of the second article regulates the election of the president; the second gives him the powers of military command, of reprieves and pardons, of making treaties, and of appointments; and the third commands him to give information to the legislature, to recommend measures to their consideration, to receive ambassadors, and to execute the laws. “He shall give to the congress”—What? “Information.” Respecting what? “The state of the union.” It is worthy of repeated remark, that in the arrangement of executive powers and duties, this duty of communicating information is carefully kept distinct from the power of making treaties. The framers of the constitution anticipated no connexion between them.

those illustrious sages and patriots did not contemplate the purchase of an Arabia Deserta, or even an Arabia Felix. They did not make it the duty of the executive to make treaties to buy territory or to buy peace. Yet it is only upon the ground of an imaginary, but clearly extra-constitutional, connexion between the treaty-making power, and the communication, by the department of the government which possesses that power, of “administration” to congress, in the shape of diplomatic documents, that the friends of information pretend to justify even the house of representatives in imposing a perpetual injunction of secrecy in relation to the contents of those documents. The present writer does not hesitate to deny, with at least equal boldness, and he hopes more cogent reasoning, than what sir Francis Burdett has displayed in questioning the right of the British house of commons to imprison a British subject, the constitutional and legal power of the house of representatives to impose such an injunction. He has already totally denied the right of the president to exercise this power. He now denies its existence in the house of representatives, as the constitution, the laws, and the rules of that house, have hitherto stood. But he does not affect to be wiser than seven men who can render a reason. He will not resort to

Argulings that are unintelligible, And mysteries nice of quirk and quibble. But will give the reasons for the political faith that is in him upon this subject, with his usual conciseness and simplicity.

It is certain that there are but two constitutional provisions which bears upon this point: That which is contained in the second clause of the fifth section of the first article, in these words: “Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.” And that which follows in the very next clause, “Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: And the yeas and nays, of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.” Now, as the house might do business without any settled rule, except perhaps that of vesting the speaker with a sort of absolute power, and is only permitted to “determine the rules of its proceedings,” it is clear as light that this permission to make rules of form, has no natural connexion with the command to keep a journal, which is a rule of substance prescribed by the constitution itself, and of course a necessary and indispensable one. The rules of proceeding are to govern members only, and only while members. The right to keep a part of the journal secret must bind all men at all times. If exercised conformably to the constitution, it must be a gross contempt of the house to purloin or copy that part of the journal for publication. But it is the “journal” alone that is held sacred. It is those parts of the journal only, which the house may determine (it would seem by an express vote) to be improper to be published; & not any other papers whatever, which are not entered on the journal, that are thus protected by the shield of the constitution, and screened from the vulgar gaze. What is “a journal of proceedings”? Certainly neither more or less than a record of acts. The house in parliamentary phrase, “proceeds to consider” this or the other matter, and the statement of its proceedings, put into the form of a diary, constitutes the journal. As it does not keep a journal of debates, it is neither required to publish its debates, nor can it prevent the publication of them, although they have taken place with closed doors. For instance, when the house refused to publish the journals of its proceedings upon the secret proposition to buy Arabia the Sandy, (Florida) any member had a right to state what was said pro and con, up-

on the subject generally, if he stated no motion or vote. The distinction is obvious. Motions and votes are entered upon the journal, argument and eloquence are not. It seems that in England the exclusion of the populace from the galleries has not been considered as involving a denial of the right of the members to publish even the proceedings, as we learn by the following curious article from a late number of that celebrated publication, *Bell’s Weekly Messenger*. “We remember a time, during the administration of lord North, when the gallery was once shut. [Only “once” in the reign of the great “Tory,” North? Our “Whigs” of the west are not so scrupulous.] The report of the proceedings, however, went on in the newspapers as usual. They were furnished by members themselves. Till at length the good humored lord in the blue ribbon, stepped across the house to Mr. Fox and said—

“Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned reporters ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation, and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery door in our own defence.” This remark was better calculated for the meridian of London than it would now be for that of Washington. The majority of our legislators must either be silent, or speak with closed doors, if they mean to be respected by the people. They can never be under the necessity of opening the galleries in defence of their own reputation as men of intellect. Enough however of this. Nor is it clear that we are obliged to adopt the common law of parliament. But if that body, which is sometimes, with a spice of profaneness, called “omnipotent,” does not presume to consider its unquestioned right to hold secret sessions as involving that of preventing the publication of its secret proceedings, it would seem to indicate a little arrogance in a legislature whose powers are so limited as those of Congress, to presume to say that documents which forms no part of its journal are not to be published, because it is permitted to keep a portion of the journal itself secret?

The task which the writer has undertaken may be a task of years. He hopes to be enabled religiously to perform his engagements to the people. But as he announces explicitly, as the result of long and deep reflection, that he conceives himself entitled to make use of at least the substance of all the documents upon which Congress has acted, and of the whole of the debates of the house of representatives, be they now public, or be they yet private, “even uninitiated” will in a moment be satisfied that the field before him is “voluminous and vast.” The torrent of popular passion is now so irresistible, that if any good can ever be expected to result from these pages, it must be of a date as least as distant as the probable termination of them. The responsibility of the writer may be a tremendous one, but he assumes it with all the cheerfulness of principle, and will meet its consequences with all the firmness of patriotism.

From the Federal Republican.

No. L.

OF that servile spirit, which characterizes the chiefs of our democracy; which crouches beneath the lash of France; and bends under the yoke of Bonaparte, such multiplied proofs have been given, that any additional evidence of it, far from exciting surprise, can scarcely attract attention. Injuries which in better times would have roused the high toned and indignant mind of America, and have awakened in every bosom those generous and patriotic feelings, which can alone preserve the independence they gave, have been long contemplated as ordinary events, which, if they possess any influence, serve only to prepare us to execute the will of him from whom they proceed.

To enumerate the accumulated wrongs and insults which submissive and unfeeling America has sustained, without a murmur, would be only to present in mass, what has passed in rapid detail without provoking the slightest resentment, or stimulating us to the manifestation of one national sentiment.

If the interdiction of our commerce with other nations; the seizure and confiscation of our property found at sea or in France, or in countries reduced to slavery by her arts and her arms; the burning of our merchant vessels on the ocean; the imprisonment and sale of our seamen, and the tumultuous language addressed to our government, had only produced that apathy, which, with uncomplaining meekness, bear all that is imposed, the cup of American humiliation would have been sufficiently full.

But this patient suffering does not satisfy the tyrant of continental Europe. It is not enough, that we are passive subjects—he commands us to be active, and the imperious mandate must be obeyed. He calls upon us to enter into the league he has formed against a free and a gallant people, who are now fighting the battles of the world, and who present the only obstacle to his ambitious views. Let him subdue Britain, and Bonaparte is the lord of our earth.

The tools therefore of this extirpator of human liberty, while silent as the grave with respect to the actual war waged upon us by France, find in every measure of the British government cause of quarrel. The artifice of concealing real injuries and substantial dangers, under the mask of loud and clamorous indignation against acts of questionable right, and expressions id their nature equivocal, has long been practised with lamentable success. While the Smiths, the Giles’s, the Eppes’s, and a long et cetera in congress, exhibit no symptom of feeling at the stripes inflicted on their submissive country by Bonaparte, they loudly and boisterously demand, that war against England, to force us into which, the future master of the “two Americas” avows to be his motive for applying the scourge.

In this degrading course, they are powerfully aided by those Gazettes, which are the almost exclusive channels thro’ which a too credulous majority will receive information. The papers, which are understood to convey to the people the sentiments of their rulers, either with unblushing effrontery justify the undisguised usurpations of the tyrant at whose feet they crouch, or diminish their effects by a half concealment and the artful insinuation of apologies. Meanwhile the force of language is exhausted in the endeavor to stimulate every angry passion against Britain. It would seem as if the attainment of every human good degraded on prostrating at the feet of Bonaparte the only power which can check his furious career. No misrepresentation is too gross to be made; no exaggeration too extravagant to be imposed on the public. For every action the worst motives are assigned; and measures, which are the inevitable result of the present state of things, are tortured into indications of hostility.

By boldly drawing unwarranted inferences, and daringly asserting them as facts; by concealing or lightly passing over the deep, perhaps mortal wounds inflicted on our independence, by the tyrant, who conceals only from the wilfully blind, the chains he has forged, the attention of the American people is directed from the tremendous danger which is ready to burst upon them, and all their powers are directed against that nation, which stands alone between them—and that all devouring gulph which has swallowed up the continent of Europe.

Pre-eminently conspicuous in these criminal machinations is the National Intelligencer. The confidential situation ascribed to the editor of that paper, gives to the poison it disseminates an active efficacy not always to be resisted even by those not predisposed by the structure or bias of their minds to receive its venom. With unslipping eye he watches every opportunity, which the progress of things may present, to rekindle that interminable hate of England which Bonaparte breathes into all creatures. No occasion is permitted to escape. He seizes on every event which can be so managed as to aid this purpose, and employs every artful coloring, which may deceive the American people into a mistaken view of their real situation.

It is not intended to collect from the columns of that paper, the numerous proofs of the profligate conspiracy against our independence, with which they are filled.—But his recent remarks on the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the marquis of Wellesley ought not to escape notice.

ARMINIUS.

For Sale, very low for Cash.
Between 3 and 4000 feet refuse PLANK
and SCANTLING. Apply to

Abel Willis.

June 7.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

On the 31st ult. the Senate of Massachusetts made choice of the Hon. HARRISON OTIS, as President. Mr. Otis had 19 votes and Mr. Dana 18. Mr. Nathaniel Cof- was re-elected Clerk.

FRIEND SNOWDEN,

IT gave me much satisfaction to read in your paper this morning the communication signed "Arkwright," pointing out a probable accuracy in Friend Gallatin's Report, relative to the operation of Spinning Cotton, and

that it might be very well to apply some part of our surplus funds in that way, since the business, beyond a doubt, must prove extremely lucrative. I am not quite sure, notwithstanding, that the Secretary is wrong in his calculation; my old father used to lay down this maxim as sound doctrine, that before engaging in any new scheme, we ought to count on double the estimated cost, and not more than one half of the profit which speculators said would result from it: With respect to our surplus capital, or funds, I really am at a loss what to think: I trust our friend is right; he puts it down as a certain fact, and it would be wrong to dispute upon such a delicate matter. This I know, that the calls to borrow money are as frequent as ever, and it is as difficult, as during the embargo, to collect debts; but this is not confined to our town; our overgrown neighboring town feels it even more than we do here, too, the manufacturing spirit pervades the community; and truly I wish how much may prevail, provided downright honesty were to accompany it. But I'll tell thee how I'm likely to be a sufferer. A man there has long owed me a debt: He put me off, with the embargo—then promised to pay me when he sold his Tobacco—and now writes me, that he will pay me when the *tapping season* is over!! What name wouldst thou give this friend, friend Snowden? It seems to depend on a strange kind of a contingency—This much, however, may be inferred from his communication, that he has exchanged his tobacco for a Merito Ram! and has a notion of paying me from his earnings.

Thine, THEOP'S PAX,
June 7.

A Curiosity.—The jacobin prints are not contented with excusing Napoleon's political misdeeds; but they must undertake the herculean task of palliating his moral enormities likewise. A long article intended for this purpose appeared in a late Raleigh Register: in which the writer attempts to justify the Corrigan for his divorce of Josephine, by proving that Henry the VIII. of England, divorced his wife also!

If this is the way that scoundrels are to be justified, they may do what they please; their authors will always be able to find some argument for their enormities. But there is another object besides the exculpation of Napoleon, to be derived from this parallel—afforded a chance for a few reflections against England, and any opportunity for exposing that was not to be despised. No wonder that Napoleon, through his prime minister, should tell us that we are devoid of national spirit and honor, when he daily finds men listening to and applauded amongst us, whose sole delight, and almost only occupation, it is to defend his injustice and palliate his crimes. (*Vir. Patriot.*)

I should be pleased to see our government give an explanation, agreeable to their own ideas upon the subject, of what is meant by the terms *carrying on war*. Judging from their conduct, such an explanation would be a great curiosity; for their conception of the phrase must be widely different, one would think, from that of common people.

It is probable, however, that even our government would allow that France is at present *carrying on war* with England.—She captures, burns and condemns English ships and merchandise; she imprisons English sailors, and she leaves no stone unturned to exclude English trade from the continent.

But if conduct like this be a legitimate warfare, then is France at war with America as well as with England. Are not our ships and their cargoes daily captured, burnt, sunk or condemned? Are there not at this moment hundreds of our sailors confined in French prisons, or starved into an entrance on board of French privateers to assist in preying upon our commerce? Is

not our trade, by the express command of France, excluded from every port on the continent which her arms have conquered or her influence can control? And if these questions are—as they must be—all answered in the affirmative, by what sort of chop-logic ingenuity can it be proved that France is not at this moment *carrying on war* against the U. States?

Perhaps the Enquirer, or the Intelligencer, or the "sagacious" Mr. O'Connor will have the goodness to explain these things, and to point out the reasons why the same acts that constitute a *carrying on of war*, when applied to England, should not do it, when applied to America.

[*Ibid.*]

Science of draining money from the treasury.—For the years 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, there has been appropriated by Congress, for contingent expenses of the executive of the territory of Orleans, the sum of 2850 dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive of each of the other territories, there has been appropriated in each of those years, the sum of 350 dollars.

It appears from the estimates for appropriations from the treasury department reported to Congress, the above appropriations for contingencies of the executive of Orleans, are founded on the following items, viz.

For Clerk hire	\$1000
Stationary, fuel, and printing	450
A Messenger, or Office-keeper	350
Express hire	700
An Indian interpreter	330

\$2,850

The salary of the governor of Orleans, is by law fixed at 5000

There is a secretary of the Territory, with a salary fixed by law at 2000

Under the name of contingencies for those years, there has been allowed to the governor of Orleans two thousand five hundred dollars more than to the governors of the other Territories. It appears, from the proceedings of Congress at their last session, that the house of representatives, in their appropriation bill, appropriated the like sum of 2850 dollars for the contingencies of the executive of Orleans.

In the senate the bill was committed to a committee, who reported an amendment, by which there was allowed for contingencies of the executive of Orleans, only the sum of 350 dollars—that being the sum allowed for contingencies to the governors of the other territories. The amendments prevailed, and the bill being returned to the house of representatives, was by them adopted. So that there was appropriated the last session, to the governor of Orleans 350 dollars for his contingencies, instead of 2850 dollars heretofore allowed.

William C. C. Claiborne is governor of the territory of Orleans. At the memorable presidential balloting in the house of representatives between Jefferson and Burr, he was the only member from the state of Tennessee. He of course held the vote of that state, and voted for Jefferson. Soon after, William C. C. Claiborne was appointed governor of the Mississippi territory.

When our Louisiana farm was ceded to us, he was made governor of that territory, and there began his career as a joint commissioner with Wilkinson, for taking possession of Louisiana, and with Wilkinson, also, he shared in the champagne, segars and sweet-meats, and other items of the commissioners' table, from December 7th, 1803, to April 24th, 1804, amounting to the sum of \$619 dollars and 72 cents. We are happy that this crooked policy, of lavishing the people's money on a presidential elector and favorite, under the name of contingencies, has been, at length, since Mr. Jefferson went out of office, thus far corrected; and hope the people will no longer be gulled with hypocritical pretences about specific appropriations.

(Con. Mirror.)

Gallatin Denounced.—The Anniversary of the "Tammany Society" was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 12th instant, at which Lieutenant Colonel DUANE gave a "Long Talk," recapitulating the history of the American war. Among the toasts given on the occasion, is the following:

"8. The heads of the departments of STATE, WAR, and the NAVY—their official acts have not exhibited us naked and defenceless, nor have their reports given a jubilee to our enemies; may every public servant go and do likewise."

"1 gun, 3 cheers."

Gallatin is denounced for having "exhibited us naked and defenceless."—At the sacrifice of truth the secretary of the treasury was to have reported officially to Con-

gress, that the treasury was overflowing

with wealth, and that Mr. Jefferson's "surpluses" would relieve us from tax, although the revenue had been destroyed by embargoes and the non-intercourse. But he was too honest to sacrifice his duty to his party.

He told Congress plainly, that the numerous measures which had been pursued had exhausted the treasury, and that four millions of dollars must be borrowed, to pay the instalment of the public debt which becomes due in the present year. In spite of the evidence of his own senses; in spite of the laws of common honesty, his party required of him such a report to Congress, as would have exhibited a flattering picture of our financial prosperity, and have screened Mr. Jefferson from the imputation of having stated to the nation an accumulation of wealth, which the books of the department of the treasury flatly refused.

The people were to have been kept in ignorance of the ruinous effects which the measures of the majority had brought upon the country, and were to have rejoiced at their "high estate," while nothing remained in the treasury but "a beggarly account of empty boxes!"

This famous toast very modestly hints to the secretaries of state, war, and the navy, that unless their reports are calculated to preserve the popularity of the dominant party, they will share the fate of Gallatin!

[*Charleston Courier.*]

Extraordinary Family:

Andrew Pease, a very industrious man who works at Messrs. Hare and Son's flax cloth manufactory, Bristol, was married January 20th, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of a farther increase to the family.

The children consists of three boys, born October 1, 1801; two boys, Oct. 2, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 16, 1803; two boys, May 13, 1804; one boy and a girl, Feb. 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, Jan. 15, 1806; one boy, Nov. 19, 1807.

Awful and Extraordinary.—In the thunder storm of the morning of the 30th ult. as four teams were passing along the road at the east end of Mr. Amos Slaymaker's place (leading to and near the turnpike) they were all at the same instant struck with lightning. One of the teams had 5 horses, belonging to Christian Witmer [Chickies]; the whole five were killed. The drivers were all on their saddle-horses. Three of the saddle-horses were killed, and the 4th escaped; but that is most extraordinary and Providential in the circumstance, that not one of the drivers appear to be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear, we can vouch for its authenticity in every particular. We have it from undoubted authority.

The teams all appear to have been struck at the same moment. They were following each other in close order.

[*Lancaster Journal.*]

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED.

Schooner Dorchester, Roberts, St. Bartholomew; ballast; to Robert Patton, Jr. Schooner Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore; summer goods and groceries; different merchants.

CLEARED,

Brig Columbia, M'Kenzie, Madeira; by A. C. Cazenove.

Sloop Regulator, Akin, New Bedford; by John G. Ladd.

Our Advertising friends are earnestly requested to send their advertisements before 5 o'clock in the evening, as they cannot be attended to after that hour, for the next morning's paper.

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English the English into French.

April

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by Anthony Knodco, Prints Street,

15 Casks of excellent New England

CHEESE.

June 8.

Extract of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars. Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

At a meeting of the STAR FIRE COMPANY at the court house, June 2d, 1810, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John Roberto, President.

William S. Moore, Vice-President.

Thomas Shreve, Treasurer.

Joseph Cowing, Clerk.

John Lancaster, Commanders.

A. C. Cazenove, W. S. Moore.

William Bartleman, James H. Hamilton, Regulators.

Jerome Plummer, Joseph Milbourne.

Thomas Shreve, Nehemiah Carson.

Andrew Flemming, John Yanney.

Andrew Schofield, Joseph Cowing, Clerk.

June 6.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Clingman and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. counsellor at law, No. 12, Burling Slip, New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition until the whole amount of the debts is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 20th day of June next.

New York, May 22—24.

Madder.

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of the first quality Madder. And for sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

8 pipes Northern Gin, first quality.

40 barrels Rousing Apples.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 13.

CHARLES BENNETT

HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling on Columbus street, a few doors south of King street, where he offers for sale the balance of his stock of Goods, on the most reduced terms and on a liberal credit: they consist of Chintzes and Calicos, a few tamboured and plain Muslins, Pins, Buttons, thread and cotton Laces and Edgings, black Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts, Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 25 bags Coffee, of a good quality. He gives Cash for Tobacco and Alexandria and Potowmack Stock.

June 7.

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cottom & Stewart,

and at the office of the Alexandria Daily-Gazette,

—(Price ELEVEN-PESSENTS)—

AN ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLIE HARRER, Esq.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE

22d FEBRUARY, 1810,

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

FOR SALE,

The HOUSES and Lots at the corner of

Duke and Royal streets, late the property of

Eliza Jamey. Also, a half acre Lot at the

corner of Cameron and Henry streets,

very liberal terms.

Richard M. Seco.

For

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

For the "Alexandria Gazette."

A FRAGMENT.

THE little Ethiopian was only two years old:—she was sitting on the threshold of the door which looks into the garden—weeping bitterly, and calling for her mother:—this tender name awoke all my sensibility; and riveted me to the spot; for I, too, have had a child, and know the poignancy of its woes when separated, as it thought, forever, from its parent! “Where is thy mother, my little child, said I;” when a low voice behind me, replied, “she is here; but I am as near my daughter as I am allowed to go. She is sold away from me; for I am a slave:—See, it is tied with a string to keep it from running back again.—It was too young to take away:—It weeps and calls for me all the time! Oh! I have often prayed earnestly to hate my child, for then I might have peace!—Now, all day I am thinking of my infant, and all night I am dreaming of her;—my heart is breaking fast!” Here the young captive had caught the sound of its mother’s voice, and ran towards her, holding out its little hands, till the badge of its captivity straitened, and brought it to the ground. “Out upon it!” cried I, (for I had lost all my prudence, in the fervency of my pity and resentment) ‘and cursed, in his basket and in his store, be every one who causes such tears as these:—for he shall not easily wash his hands of it at the last day!’

From the Freeman’s Journal:

Letters upon French Influence.

No. V.

To the People of the United States.

The question how far the house of representatives possesses a constitutional power to bind its members to secrecy in respect to “public documents,” is now open for examination.

“Documents,” communicated by the president to congress are called “public,” because we can naturally take no other view of the subject that that such communications are made in pursuance of that part of the constitution which makes it the duty of the president, “From time to time to give to congress information of the state of the union.” In discussing the president’s power upon this point, it has already been remarked that the power to give information to congress could not mean the same as to withhold information from the people.—We may go farther and say, with perfect confidence, that the framers of the constitution expressly contemplated publicity as the essential characteristic of this act of the president. The constitution is imperative, “He shall, from time to time, give to the congress, &c.” This provision is contained in a section of the constitution which prescribes the *duties*, rather than the *powers* of the executive. The first section of the second article regulates the election of the president; the second gives him the powers of military command, of reprieves and pardons, of making treaties, and of appointments; and the third commands him to give information to the legislature, to recommend measures to their consideration, to receive ambassadors, and to execute the laws. “He shall give to the congress”—What? “Information.” Respecting what? “The state of the union.” It is worthy of repeated remark, that in the arrangement of executive powers and duties, this duty of communicating information is carefully kept distinct from the power of making treaties. The framers of the constitution anticipated no connexion between them.

those illustrious sages and patriots did not contemplate the purchase of an Arabia Deserts, or even an Arabia Felix. They did not make it the duty of the executive to make treaties to buy territory or to buy peace. Yet it is only upon the ground of an imaginary, but clearly extra-constitutional, connexion between the treaty-making power, and the communication, by the department of the government which possesses that power, of “administration” to congress, in the shape of diplomatic documents, that the friends of information pretend to justify even the house of representatives in imposing a perpetual injunction of secrecy in relation to the contents of those documents. The present writer does not hesitate to deny, with at least equal boldness, and he hopes more cogent reasoning, than what sir Francis Burdett has displayed in questioning the right of the British house of commons to imprison a British subject, the constitutional and legal power of the house of representatives to impose such an injunction. He has already totally denied the right of the president to exercise this power. He now denies its existence in the house of representatives, as the constitution, the laws, and the rules of that house, have hitherto stood. But he does not affect to be wiser than seven men who can render a reason. He will not resort to

Arguing that are unintelligible, And mysteries nice of quirk and quibble, But will give the reasons for the political faith that is in him upon this subject, with his usual conciseness and simplicity.

It is certain that there are but two constitutional provisions which bears upon this point: That which is contained in the second clause of the fifth section of the first article, in these words: “Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds except a member?” And that which follows in the very next clause, “Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: And the yeas and nays, of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.” Now, as the house might do business without any settled rule, except perhaps that of vesting the speaker with a sort of absolute power, and is only permitted to “determine the rules of its proceedings,” it is clear as light that this permission to make rules of form, has no natural connexion with the command to keep a journal, which is a rule of substance prescribed by the constitution itself, and of course a necessary and indispensable one. The rules of proceeding are to govern members only, and only while members. The right to keep a part of the journal secret must bind all men at all times. If exercised conformably to the constitution, it must be a gross contempt of the house to purloin or copy that part of the journal for publication. But it is the “journal” alone that is held sacred. It is those parts of the journal only, which the house may determine (it would seem by an express vote) to be improper to be published; & not any other papers whatever, which are not entered on the journal, that are thus protected by the shield of the constitution, and screened from the vulgar gaze. What is “a journal of proceedings?” Certainly neither more or less than a record of acts. The house in parliamentary phrase, “proceeds to consider” this or the other matter, and the statement of its proceedings, put into the form of a diary, constitutes the journal. As it does not keep a journal of debates, it is neither required to publish its debates, nor can it prevent the publication of them, although they have taken place with closed doors. For instance, when the house refused to publish the journals of its proceedings upon the secret proposition to buy Arabia the Sandy, (Florida) any member had a right to state what was said and done, up-

on the subject generally, if he stated no motion or vote. The distinction is obvious. Motions and votes are entered upon the journal, argument and eloquence are not. It seems that in England the exclusion of the populace from the galleries has not been considered as involving a denial of the right of the members to publish even the proceedings, as we learn by the following curious article from a late number of that celebrated publication, *Bell’s Weekly Messenger*.

“We remember a time, during the administration of lord North, when the gallery was once shut. [Only “once” in the reign of the great “Tory,” North? Our “Whigs” of the west are not so scrupulous.] The report of the proceedings, however, went on in the newspapers as usual. They were furnished by members themselves. Till at length the good humored lord in the blue ribbon, stepped across the house to Mr. Fox and said—

“Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned reporters ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation, and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery door in our own defence.” This remark was better calculated for the meridian of London than it would now be for that of Washington. The majority of our legislators must either be silent, or speak with closed doors, if they mean to be respected by the people. They can never be under the necessity of opening the galleries in defence of their own reputation as men of intellect. Enough however of this. Nor is it clear that we are obliged to adopt the common law of parliament. But if that body, which is sometimes, with a spice of proflateness, called “omnipotent,” does not presume to consider its unquestioned right to hold secret sessions as involving that of preventing the publication of its secret proceedings, it would seem to indicate a little arrogance in a legislature whose powers are so limited as those of Congress, to presume to say that documents which forms no part of its journal are not to be published, because it is permitted to keep a portion of the journal itself secret.

The task which the writer has undertaken may be a task of years. He hopes to be enabled religiously to perform his engagements to the people. But as he announces explicitly, as the result of long and deep reflection, that he conceives himself entitled to make use of at least the substance of all the documents upon which Congress has acted, and of the whole of the debates of the house of representatives, be they now public, or be they yet private, “even uninitiated” will in a moment be satisfied that the field before him is “voluminous and vast.” The torrent of popular passion is now so irresistible, that if any good can ever be expected to result from these pages, it must be of a date as least as distant as the probable termination of them. The responsibility of the writer may be a tremendous one, but he assumes it with all the cheerfulness of principle, and will meet its consequences with all the firmness of patriotism.

From the Federal Republican:

No. L.

OF that servile spirit, which characterizes the chiefs of our democracy; which crouches beneath the lash of France; and bends under the yoke of Bonaparte, such multiplied proofs have been given, that any additional evidence of it, far from exciting surprise, can scarcely attract attention. Injuries which in better times would have roused the high toned and indignant mind of America, and have awakened in every bosom those generous and patriotic feelings, which can alone preserve the independence

they gave, have been long contemplated as ordinary events, which, if they possess any influence, serve only to prepare us to execute the will of him from whom they proceed.

To enumerate the accumulated wrongs and insults which submissive and unoffending America has sustained, without a murmur, would be only to present in mass, what has passed in rapid detail, without provoking the slightest resentment, or stimulating us to the manifestation of one national sentiment.

If the interdiction of our commerce with other nations; the seizure and confiscation of our property found at sea or in France; or in countries reduced to slavery by her arts and her arms; the burning of our merchant vessels on the ocean; the imprisonment and sale of our seamen, and the tumultuous language addressed to our government, had only produced that spirit, which, with uncomplaining meekness, bear all that is imposed, the cup of American humiliation would have been sufficiently full.

But this patient suffering does not satisfy the tyrant of continental Europe. It is not enough, that we are passive subjects—he commands us to be active, and the imperious mandate must be obeyed. He calls upon us to enter into the league he has formed against a free and a gallant people, who are now fighting the battles of the world, and who present the only obstacle to his ambitious views. Let him subdue Britain, and Bonaparte is the lord of our earth.

The tools therefore of this extirpator of human liberty, while silent as the grave with respect to the actual war waged upon us by France, find in every measure of the British government cause of quarrel. The artifice of concealing real injuries and substantial dangers, under the mask of loud and clamorous indignation against acts of questionable right, and expressions in their nature equivocal, has long been practised with lamentable success. While the Smiths, the Giles’s, the Eppes’s, and a long et cetera in congress, exhibit no symptom of feeling at the stripes inflicted on their submissive country by Bonaparte, they loudly and boisterously demand, that war against England, to force us into which, the future master of the “two Americas” avows to be his motive for applying the scourge.

In this degrading course, they are successfully aided by those Gazettes, which are the almost exclusive channels thro’ which a too credulous majority will receive information. The papers, which are understood to convey to the people the sentiments of their rulers, either with unblushing effrontery justify the undisguised usurpations of the tyrant at whose feet they crouch, or diminish their effects by a half concealment and the artful insinuation of apologies. Meanwhile the force of language is exhausted in the endeavor to stimulate every angry passion against Britain. It would seem as if the attainment of every human good depended on groating at the feet of Bonaparte the only power which can check his furious career. No misrepresentation is too gross to be made; no exaggeration too extravagant to be imposed on the public. For every action the worst motives are assigned; and measures, which are the inevitable result of the present state of things, are tortured into indications of hostility.

By boldly drawing unwarranted inferences, and daringly asserting them as facts, by concealing or lightly passing over the deep, perhaps mortal wounds inflicted on our independence, by the tyrant, who conceals only from the wilfully blind, the chains he has forged, the attention of the American people is directed from the tremendous danger which is ready to burst upon them, and all their powers are directed against that nation, which stands alone between them—and that all devouring gulph which has swallowed up the continent of Europe.

Pre-eminently conspicuous in these criminal machinations is the National Intelligencer. The confidential situation ascribed to the editor of that paper, given to the poison it disseminates an active efficacy not always to be resisted even by those not predisposed by the structure or bias of their minds to receive its venom. With our sleeping eye he watches every opportunity, which the progress of things may present, to rekindle that interminable fire of England which Bonaparte breathes into all his creatures. No occasion is permitted to escape. He seizes on every event which can be so managed as to aid this purpose, and employs every artful coloring, which may deceive the American people into a mistaken view of their real situation.

It is not intended to collect from the columns of that paper, the numerous proofs of the profligate conspiracy against our independence, with which they are filled.—But his recent remarks on the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the marquis of Wellesley ought not to escape notice.

ARMINIUS.

For Sale, very low for Cash.
Between 3 and 4000 feet refuse PLANS
and SCANTLING. Apply to

Abel Willis.

June 7.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

On the 31st ult. the Senate of Massachusetts made choice of the Hon. HARRISON OTIS, as President. Mr. Otis had 19 votes and Mr. Dana 18. Mr. Nathaniel C. was re-elected Clerk.

FRIEND SNOWDEN,

IT gave me much satisfaction to read in my paper this morning the communication signed "Arkwright," pointing out a probable accuracy in friend Gallatin's Report, relative to the operation of Spinning Cotton, and noting that it might be very well to apply some part of our surplus funds in that way, since the business, beyond a doubt, must prove extremely lucrative. I am not quite sure, notwithstanding, that the Secretary is wrong in his calculation; my old father used to lay down this maxim as sound doctrine, that before engaging in any new scheme, we ought to count on double the estimated cost, and not more than one half of the profit which projectors said would result from it: With respect to our surplus capital, or funds, I really am at a loss what to think: I trust our friend is right; he puts it down as a certain fact, and it would be wrong to dispute upon such a delicate matter. This I know, that the calls to borrow money are as frequent as ever, and it is as difficult, as during the embargo, to collect debts; but this is not confined to our town; our overgrown neighbouring town feels it even more than we do. There, too, the manufacturing spirit pervades the community; and truly I wish how much it may prevail, provided downright honesty were to accompany it. But I'll tell thee how I am likely to be a sufferer. A man there has long owed me a debt: He put me off, with the embargo—then promised to pay me when he sold his Tobacco—and now writes me, that he will pay me when the *turfing season is over!* What name wouldst thou give this fund, friend Snowden? It seems to depend upon a strange kind of a contingency—This much, however, may be inferred from his communication, that he has exchanged his Tobacco for a Merino Ram! and has a notion of paying me from his earnings.

Thine,
JUN 7.
THEOP'S PAX.

A Curiosity—The jacobin prints are not contented with excusing Napoleon's political aims; but they must undertake the herculean task of palliating his moral enormities likewise. A long article intended for this purpose appeared in a late Raleigh Register, in which the writer attempts to justify the Corsican for his divorce of Josephine, by proving that Henry the VIII. of England, divorced his wife also!

If this is the way that scoundrels are to be justified, they may do what they please; their followers will always be able to find some precedent for their enormities. But there was another object besides the exculpation of Napoleon, to be derived from this parable—it afforded a chance for a few reflections against England, and any opportunity for doing that was not to be despised. No wonder that Napoleon, through his prime minister, should tell us that we are devoid of national spirit and honor, when he daily finds men listening to and applauding amongst us, whose sole delight, and almost only occupation, it is to defend his injustice and palliate his crimes. (Vir. Patriot.)

I should be pleased to see our government give an explanation, agreeable to their own ideas upon the subject, of what is meant by the terms *carrying on war*. Judging from their conduct, such an explanation would be a great curiosity; for their conception of the phrase must be widely different, one would think, from that of common people.

It is probable, however, that even our government would allow that France is at present *carrying on war* with England.—She captures, burns and condemns English ships and merchandise; she imprisons English sailors, and she leaves no stone unturned to exclude English trade from the continent.

But if conduct like this be a legitimate warfare, then is France at war with America as well as with England. Are not our ships and their cargoes daily captured, burnt, sunk or condemned? Are there not at this moment hundreds of our sailors pinning in French prisons, or starved into an entrance on board of French privateers to assist in preying upon our commerce? Is

not our trade, by the express command of France, excluded from every port on the continent which her arms have conquered or her influence can control? And if these questions are—as they must be—all answered in the affirmative, by what sort of sophistry ingenuity can it be proved that France is not at this moment *carrying on war* against the U. States?

Perhaps the Enquirer, or the Intelligencer, or the "sagacious" Mr. O'Connor will have the goodness to explain these things, and to point out the reasons why the same acts that constitute a *carrying on of war*, when applied to England, should not do it, when applied to America. [Ibid.]

Science of draining money from the treasury.—For the years 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, there has been appropriated by Congress, for contingent expenses of the executive of the territory of Orleans, the sum of 2850 dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive of each of the other territories, there has been appropriated in each of those years, the sum of 350 dollars.

It appears from the estimates for appropriations from the treasury department reported to Congress, the above appropriations for contingencies of the executive of Orleans, are founded on the following items, viz.

For Clerk hire	\$1000
Stationary, fuel, and printing	450
A Messenger, or Office-keeper	350
Express hire	700
An Indian interpreter	350
	—
The salary of the governor of Orleans, is by law fixed at	5000
There is a secretary of the Territory, with a salary fixed by law at	2000
Under the name of contingencies for those years, there has been allowed to the governor of Orleans two thousand five hundred dollars more than to the governors of the other Territories. It appears, from the proceedings of Congress at their last session, that the house of representatives, in their appropriation bill, appropriated the like sum of 2850 dollars for the contingencies of the executive of Orleans.	

In the senate the bill was committed to a committee, who reported an amendment, by which there was allowed for contingencies of the executive of Orleans, only the sum of 350 dollars—that being the sum allowed for contingencies to the governors of the other territories. The amendment prevailed, and the bill being returned to the house of representatives, was by them adopted. So that there was appropriated the last session, to the governor of Orleans 350 dollars for his contingencies, instead of 2850 dollars heretofore allowed.

William C. C. Claiborne is governor of the territory of Orleans. At the memorable presidential balloting in the house of representatives between Jefferson and Burr, he was the only member from the state of Tennessee. He of course held the vote of that state, and voted for Jefferson. Soon after, William C. C. Claiborne was appointed governor of the Mississippi territory. When our Louisiana farm was ceded to us, he was made governor of that territory, and there began his career as a joint commissioner with Wilkinson, for taking possession of Louisiana, and with Wilkinson, also, he shared in the champagne, cigars and sweetmeats, and other items of the commissioner's table, from December 7th, 1803, to April 24th, 1804, amounting to the sum of \$619 dollars and 72 cents. We are happy that this crooked policy, of lavishing the people's money on a presidential elector and favorite, under the name of contingencies, has been, at length, since Mr. Jefferson went out of office, thus far corrected; and hope the people will no longer be gulled with hypocritical pretences about specific appropriations.

(Con. Mirror.)

Gallatin Denounced.—The Anniversary of the "Tammany Society" was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 12th instant, at which Lieutenant Colonel DUANE gave a "Long Talk," recapitulating the history of the American war. Among the toasts given on the occasion, is the following:

"8. The heads of the departments of STATE, WAR, and the NAVY—their official acts have not exhibited us naked and defenceless, nor have their reports given a jubilee to our enemies; may every public servant go and do likewise."

"1 gun, 3 cheers."

Gallatin is denounced for having "exhibited us naked and defenceless."—At the sacrifice of truth the secretary of the treasury was to have reported officially to Con-

gress, that the treasury was overflowing with wealth, and that Mr. Jefferson's "surpluses" would relieve us from taxes, although the revenue had been destroyed by embargoes and the non-intercourse. But he was too honest to sacrifice his duty to his party. He told Congress plainly, that the ruinous measures which had been pursued had exhausted the treasury, and that four millions of dollars must be borrowed, to pay the instalment of the public debt which becomes due in the present year. In spite of the evidence of his own senses; in spite of the laws of common honesty, his party required of him such a report to Congress, as would have exhibited a flattering picture of our financial prosperity, and have screened Mr. Jefferson from the imputation of having stated to the nation an accumulation of wealth, which the books of the department of the treasury flatly refused.—The people were to have been kept in ignorance of the ruinous effects which the measures of the majority had brought upon the country, and were to have rejoiced at their "high estate," while nothing remained in the treasury but "a beggarly account of empty boxes!"

This famous toast very modestly hints to the secretaries of state, war, and the navy, that unless their reports are calculated to preserve the popularity of the dominant party, they will share the fate of Gallatin! [Charleston Courier.]

Extraordinary Family:

Andrew Pearse, a very industrious man who works at Messrs. Hazen and Son's flax cloth manufactory, Bristol, was married January 20th, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of a farther increase to the family.—The children consists of three boys, born October 1, 1801; two boys, Oct. 2, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 16, 1803; two boys, May 13, 1804; one boy and a girl Feb. 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, Jan. 15, 1806; one boy, Nov. 19, 1807.

Awful and Extraordinary.—In the thunder storm of the morning of the 30th ult. as four teams were passing along the road at the east end of Mr. Amos Slaymaker's place (leading to and near the turnpike) they were all at the same instant struck by lightning. One of the teams had 5 horses, belonging to Christian Witmer [Chickies]; the whole five were killed. The drivers were all on their saddle-horses. Three of the saddle-horses were killed, and the 4th escaped; but what is most extraordinary and providential is the circumstance, that not one of the drivers appear to be injured by the lightning. One is somewhat hurt by the fall of his horse.

Marvellous as this relation may appear, we can vouch for its authenticity in every particular. We have it from undoubted authority.

The teams all appear to have been struck at the same moment. They were following each other in close order.

(Lancaster Journal.)

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED.

Schooner Dorchester, Roberta, St. Bartholomew; ballast; to Robert Patton, Jr. Schooner Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore; summer goods and groceries; different merchants.

CLEARED.

Brig Columbia, M'Kenzie, Madeira; by A. C. Cazenove.

Sloop Regulator, Akin, New Bedford; by John G. Ladd.

Our Advertising friends are earnestly requested to send their advertisements before 5 o'clock in the evening, as they cannot be attended to after that hour, for the next morning's paper.

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English and the English into French.

April

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by Anthony Rhodes, Printer, Street,

15 Casks of excellent New England

CHEESE.

June 8.

Extract of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars. Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

At a meeting of the STAR FIRE COMPANY at the court-house, June 2d, 1810, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

John Roberts, President.	William S. Moore, Vice-President.
Thomas Shreve, Treasurer.	Joseph Cowing, Clerk.
John Manchester,	A. C. Cazenove, Commanders.
W. S. Moore,	William Bartleman,
Jerome Plummer,	James H. Hamilton, Regulators.
Joseph Milburne,	Thomas Shreve,
Nehemiah Carson,	Andrew Fleming,
John Janney,	John Scholfield,
Andrew Scholfield,	Joseph Cowing, Clerk.

June 8.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Clingman and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. counsellor at law, No. 14, Burling Slip, New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as a preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition until the whole amount of the debts is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will not suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 30th day of June next.

New York, May 22 — 24.

Madder.

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of the first quality Madder.—And for sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

8 pipes Northern Gin, first quality.

60 barrels Rye Apples.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 15

CHARLES BENNETT

HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling on Columbus street, a few doors south of King street, where he offers for sale the balance of his stock of Goods, on the most reduced terms and on a liberal credit: they consist of Chintzes and Calicoes, a few tamboured and plain Muslins, Pins, Buttons, thread and cotton Laces, and Edgings, black Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts, Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 25 bags Coffees, of a good quality. He gives Cash for Tobacco and Alexandria and Potowmack Stock.

June 8.

Just Published and for Sale
At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cottom & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily-Gazette, —(Price ELEVEN-PENCE)—

AN ORATION
ON THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON,
DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY ROBERT GOODLUE HARRER, ESQ.,
ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE
22d FEBRUARY, 1810,
AND PUBLISHED BY HIS ORDER.

FOR SALE,
The HOUSES and LOTS at the corner of Duke and Royal streets, late the property of Edith Janney. Also, a half acre lot at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets, on very liberal terms.

Richard M. Scott.

For sale
the house of E. J. Scott, 327

May 22

FOR SALE, BY
R. GRAY, King-street,
AND
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
Fairfax street—
Patent and Family Medicines,
PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & CO.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences! a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness; sickness at the stomach and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman

LEE'S

Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking of it.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, infantile weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate gleet, fluribus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Lee's Genuine

Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, gout, pausy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the LT.-H.

A preparation which for pleasantness, easiness and expedition, gives place to no application whatever, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and suitable with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. A vegetable remedy is so minor yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child not a week old.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionables throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurff, rashes, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural perspiration which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

Damask Lip Salve.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Anodyne Elixir,
for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Restorative Tooth Powder,
for the Teeth and Gums.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
for the cure of several complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee and Son, to whom they are the immediate successors; the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens. Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit, not having our genuine medicines.

To detect counterfeits; observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee and Son;

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and will transact with secrecy and despatch, any business that may be committed to his charge. He has taken an office in the store lately occupied by Messrs Robert T. Moore and Co. Cash will be given at all times for the stock of the different banks in the district, and good paper discounted upon liberal terms.

CASH given for Tobacco.
Alexander Moore.

June 5.

A TOLL KEEPER

I S WANTED at the Occoquan Bridge immediately; none need apply without the most satisfactory proof of their honesty, integrity and sobriety. An elderly person without a family, who is a tradesman, such as a Taylor, Shoemaker, or Schoolmaster, would be the most suitable—as it would add income to himself, and be more agreeable to the owner. Apply at the town of Occoquan to

N. Ellicott.

May 30

TO RENT,

THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by John Hodgkin. Possession will be given the first of October.—To comment would be unnecessary, as the stand is so well known.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A small two story BRICK HOUSE, on Pitt street, with a Lot of 45 feet front and 108 feet deep.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th day of June, it will, on that day, be sold at public sale.

John Wise.

June 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, the subscriber will expose to sale at Fairfax Court House, on a credit of six and nine months,

A small Tract of Land,

L YING on the east side of the stage road from Alexandria to Colchester at the place commonly called the "Five Foot Hill," supposed to contain 35 and half acres—belonging to the estate of William Huskins, deceased.

Mary Huskins, Executrix.

May 31.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration, in the County Court of Fairfax, on the estate of Obdiah Garnett, deceased: All persons having claims against the said estate, either as Creditors or Distributors thereof, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Potomac.

John S. Cartwright,

Adm'r. of O. Garnett, dec'd.

May 29.

2awst

A MILLER WANTED.

A FTER the 1st day of August, I shall be in want of a MILLER to attend a country mill; to a person of good character, and none other need apply. liberal wages will be given.

N. Ellicott.

Ocquegan, May 30.

colst A

TO RENT.

A convenient STORE and DWELLING, on Fairfax-street, lately occupied by Hawkin and Allen. Apply to

Jacob Butts.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by

GOTTOM & STEWART,

Price 1 Dollar.

GLENCARN;

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH,
A NOVEL.

By George Waterston, Esq.

Or WASHINGTON CAST,

Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAW-YER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLEN-CARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation; with a wish, that the American review-ers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain, instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

GRAND LOTTERY,
Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars, each
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Isaac Dennison,
Benjamin Dewitt, AND Stephen Thorne.

George Merchant,

SCHERM.

3 Prizes of \$25,000 is \$75,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 5,000 5,000

4 250 Tickets each, 7,000 7,000

2 2,000 4,000

5 1,000 5,000

28 500 14,000

30 200 6,000

50 100 5,000

100 50 5,000

200 20 4,000

10,500 10 103,000

10,924 Prizes, 24,076 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is \$45,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.

1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive.

1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

Prizes drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 1st day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 1st day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 8th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets? Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 1st day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 30th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,251 to 22,500. Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

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